

Catawba Journal.

VOL. I.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1824.

[NO. 4.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

QUANTICO CANAL LOTTERY. FOURTH CLASS.

A. M'INTYRE, MANAGER.

SCHEME.		PRIZE OF \$5000	
1		2000	18
5	-	2000	-
6	-	1000	6000
6	-	500	3000
6	-	340	2040
138	-	50	6900
690	-	10	6900
6072	-	5	30360

6924 PRIZES. 17,550 \$ 570,200

10626 BLANKS. 3 TICKETS. \$ 70,200

This is a Lottery formed by a ternary combination and permutation of 27 numbers.

The drawing will take place on Thursday,

the 25th day of November, or at a much earlier day, if the sale of tickets will warrant it.

TICKETS and SHARES may be had on application at the

POST-OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE, where explanations of this Scheme and Lottery, and information generally, may be had gratis.

WHOLE TICKET \$5 00 QUARTERS \$1 25

HALF 2 50

Packages of 9 tickets, warranted to draw at least \$20, less the 15 per cent., may also be had for 45 dollars.

—11—

Agricultural Notice.

THE annual meeting of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will take place on the last Saturday in this month. The members of the Society are requested to attend at 11 o'clock, A. M.

J. SMITH, Rec'd. Sec'y.

October 7, 1824.—34

N. B. The book, containing the constitution and records of the Society, has been mislaid or lost; any information respecting it will be thankfully received.

J. S.

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a line of PACKETS between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington, N. C. every 10 days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, and Messrs. Stow & Whittier, of Wilmington, at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and cabins well fitted for the accommodation of passengers, he trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia, with its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent, and advantage to the owners, the consumption being at present about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will no doubt be soon greater.

JAMES PATTON, jun.

Commission Merchant,

No. 23, North Front-st. Philadelphia.

September 30, 1824.—3m14

Late Arrangement.

G. KENDRICK

HAVING declined business in his individual capacity, herewith tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and patrons, for the liberal encouragement they have given him, thus far; and he hopes they will lay him under renewed obligations, by calling as soon as convenient, and settling their respective accounts, as they will thereby put it in his power to devote his exclusive attention to the following

Copartnership.

KENDRICK & ABERNATHY having united themselves in the Mercantile Business, respectfully invite all persons wishing to purchase GOODS, to call and examine their stock.

They pledge themselves to be faithful and attentive to all orders entrusted to them, and to use their best endeavors to please and accommodate all who may call upon them.

Charlotte, Sept. 30, 1824.—4t4

Tailoring Business.

THE subscribers have commenced the above business in co-partnership, and they hope, by their industry and superior workmanship, to merit the continuation of a liberal patronage.

GRAHAM & WILKINSON.

The subscriber expects in a few weeks to receive from Philadelphia an assortment of the best TRIMMINGS, which he will sell low for cash.

A. GRAHAM.

4t4

Will be SOLD,

ON Tuesday, the 2d November next, by consent of the heirs of Nicholas Gibony, deceased, two hundred acres of LAND, lying two miles west of Charlotte, joining the lands of Gen. Geo. Graham. Also, a small tract joining the same, of fifty acres. There are tolerable improvements on both places. The above lands lying so high the town of Charlotte, will render an object worthy the attention of speculators. Terms of sale will be made known on that day.

JAMES BROWN,
GUY MAXWELL.

Entry & Ackers' Warrants,
For sale, at this Office.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed from his late stand, to the BRICK STORE, adjoining Mr. John Irwin's, on the north corner; where he will be happy to wait on his customers, as heretofore, and will use his best exertions to give satisfaction to all who may call on him.

He requests all those indebted to him, either by book account or note, to call and settle; but particularly those whose notes and accounts are of one and two years' standing.

DAVID PARKS.

Charlotte, Oct. 15, 1824.—3t5

A. WHEELER, Coach, Sign, House & Ornamental PAINTER,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has already received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. He is prepared to do all kinds of Painting in his line; and customers may depend on having their work neatly executed, and with despatch.

Painting in the country will be done on short notice.

Charlotte, October 4, 1824.—1t5

\$25 Reward.

I WILL give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension and securing in any jail in this State, so that I get him again, a negro man by the name of MACK or MACKLIN, about 21 or 22 years of age. I purchased said negro from William G. Bowers, of the county of Granville, some time in February last; and I understand he was raised by a man by the name of Williams, in Franklin county, N. C.—He ran away some time in July last. Any communication on the subject, will be thankfully received, if addressed to the subscriber, living in Mecklenburg county, N. C.

THOS. P. BERRYHILL.

Mecklenburg Co. Oct. 10, 1824.—3t6

The editors of the Raleigh Register will give the above ten insertions in their paper, and forward their account to this office for payment.

Sheriff Sale.

WILL be sold, for cash, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on Monday, the 22d day of November next, the following tracts of land, viz:

A tract of land, the property of Samuel J. Hutcheson, containing two hundred acres, on which he now lives, adjoining William Davidson and others, to satisfy three executions, one in favor of Thomas G. Polk, Guardian; one in favor of William Carson; and one in favor of Mactin, against said Hutcheson.

Also, a tract of land, the property of John Connally, adjoining James D. Lucas and others, to satisfy an execution in favor of Patrick Johnson, against said Connally and James D. Lucas.

Also, a tract of land, the property of the heirs at law of Isaac Beatty, deceased, adjoining Moses Beatty and others, to satisfy an execution in favor of Thomas Boyd, Esq.

Also, a tract of land, the property of William Hargrove, to satisfy an execution in favor of D. Thompson.

Also, a tract of land, containing twenty acres, the property of Walter Fairas, and his interest in the undivided lands of John Wilson, deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of Joseph Reed.

Also, a tract of land, the property of William Hartt, at Beattie's Ford, to satisfy an execution in favor of Robert Black.

Also, a tract of land, of fifty acres, joining Brinkly Richardson, on Cane creek, the property of Shered Jones, to satisfy an execution in favor of William McNeely.

Also, a tract of land, containing 150 acres, the property of William Johnson, on which he now lives, to satisfy an execution in favor of John Lawson.

Also, a tract of land, the property of Alexander Robison, adjoining Jas. Maxwell and others, to satisfy an execution in favor of James H. Hunter.

Also, a tract of land, the property of Samuel Farr, adjoining William Brown, to satisfy an execution in favor of John McCoy.

Also, a tract of land, the property of Andrew Dunn, adjoining Andrew Lewing and others, to satisfy two executions, one in favor of John Graham, and one in favor of Lawson McCoy.

Also, two tracts of land, the property of Ewell Alexander, one of two or three hundred acres, on which he now lives, adjoining M'Crosson and others, and one of one hundred acres, adjoining Starns & Hartis, to satisfy an execution in favor of John Robison, against said Ewell Alexander, Stephen Alexander and Geo. Allen.

SAM'L. M'COMB, Sheriff of Mecklenburg County.

October 11, 1824.—5t7

Sheriff Sale.

THE following tracts of land will be sold for cash, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in November, to satisfy the taxes due for 1822 and 1823—

In Captain Hargrove's Company.

66 acres, returned by Anderson Beatty, 1823, 134 acres, returned by Andrew Dunn, 1823, 309 acres, returned by John W. King, 1823, 150 acres, belonging to the heirs of Robert McCord, deceased, not listed for 1822.

153 acres, returned by George Nicholson, for 1823.

200 acres, less or more, belonging to the heirs of Robert Alexander, deceased, not listed for 1822 nor 1823.

In Captain Blackwood's Company.

68 acres, wherein Martha Brown now lives, not listed for 1822 nor 1823.

50 acres, belonging to Samuel H. Elliott, for 1822 and 1823, not listed.

50 acres, less or more, the property of Sarah Owens, for 1822 and 1823, not listed.

150 acres, less or more, belonging to the heirs of Francis Lewis, deceased, for 1822 and 1823, not listed.

SAMUEL M'COMB, Sheriff.

By A. CLARK, Deputy Sheriff.

Oct. 12, 1824. ts.

Constables' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

POETRY.



FROM THE U. S. LITERARY GAZETTE.

SONG.

Dost thou idly ask to hear,

At what gentle seasons

Nymphs relent, when lovers near

Press the tenderest reasons?

Ah, they give their faith too oft

To the careless woer!

Maidens' hearts are always soft,

Would that men's were true!

Woo the fair one when around

Early birds are singing;

When, o'er all the fragrant ground,

Early herbs are springing;

When the brookside, brink and grove

All with blossoms laden,

Shine with beauty, breathe of love,—

Woo the timid maiden.

Woo her, when, with rosy blush,

Summer eve is sinking,

When, on rills that softly gush

Stars are softly winking;

When, thro' boughs that knit the bower,

Moonlight gleams are stealing;

Woo her, till the gentle hour

Wakes a gentler feeling.

Woo her, when autumnal dyes

Tinge the woody mountains,

When the drooping foliage lies

In the half choked fountains;

Let the scene that tells how fast

Youth is passing over,

Wear her, ere her bloom is past,

To secure her lover.

Woo her when the north winds call

At the lattice nightly,

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

The following are the candidates on the *People's Ticket*, selected by the people themselves; and are all the firm friends of the virtuous Monroe, of his wise policy, and able co-adjudicators:

John Giles, of Rowan.

Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes.

Peter Forney, of Lincolne.

Robert Love, of Haywood.

Augustin H. Shepperd, of Stokes.

John M. Morehead, of Guilford.

James Mebane, of Orange.

Josiah Crudup, of Wake.

Walter F. Leake, of Richmond.

William J. Blount, of Beaufort.

Vine Allen, of Craven.

William Martin, of Pasquotank.

William Drew, of Halifax.

Wm. B. Lockhart, of Northampton.

Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington.

The election will take place on *Thursday*, the 11th of November; at which time North-Carolina expects every man to do his duty.

FROM THE NEW-YORK STATESMAN.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Within five or six weeks the Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States are to be chosen, and within about two months the great question is to be settled, which has formed the principal theme of political discussion for several years. It is a very singular fact, that so much doubt and uncertainty should still exist on a subject, which has attracted such universal attention, and been presented to the public in every possible light. The friends of the respective candidates are as sanguine of success as ever, and in some cases mutually calculate with confidence on the votes of the same state. In New-York, for instance, the partisans of Mr. Crawford are sure that Electors will be chosen favorable to his claims, while their opponents are equally certain, that he will not receive a vote in the State. Even the friends of Mr. Clay, although not so numerous in the Legislature as those of Mr. Adams, do not wholly despair of success, hoping that some favorable change of sentiment, or some fortunate occurrence, may yet give him an ascendency in that body. Since the defeat of the Electoral Law, and the people have been deprived of an opportunity of expressing their opinions, the advocates of Gen. Jackson have relinquished all hopes of his success, so far as it regards this State.

To politicians in other parts of the country, who are anxiously looking to New-York, and inquiring to which of the candidates its votes will be given, it may be an acceptable office to balance probabilities, and arrive as nearly as may be at the result. As we have not taken sides in this controversy, it may as well devolve upon us, to state facts as they have come to our knowledge, and as we believe them to exist. The two most prominent candidates with the Legislature, are Mr. Crawford and Mr. Adams; but it is the general and received opinion, except with a few heated partisans on both sides, that neither of these competitors has a majority in that body, and that the result will therefore depend on the friends of the other candidates, altho' comparatively few in number. They have it in their power to turn the scale either in favor of Mr. Adams or Mr. Crawford, or by a rigid adherence to their candidates, to prevent a choice of Electors at all, and to deprive the state of its votes.

It will therefore be seen, that political affinities must enter into the calculations of probabilities on the result of the Presidential controversy; and the question arises, whether the friends of Mr. Clay are most likely to unite with those of Mr. Adams, or of Mr. Crawford. Mr. Clay's views on this subject are well known to the public. He is opposed to compromises and conditions of all kinds, determined to stand or fall by himself. But it is not probable that he will exercise any direct influence over his supporters in this state, and that they, less scrupulous than himself on this point, may unite with the partisans of the other candidates, according to their predilections, or with an understanding, that a portion of the electors shall be favorable to his views, and give him their votes.

Political affinities between the several parties on the subject of the Presidency, vary in different parts of the country. Between the South and the West, there are antipathies and prejudices, not to say insuperable barriers to a union, on account of the great questions of the Tariff and Internal Improvements, upon both of which they are diametrically opposed. They are also at variance on the subject of Caucus nominations, the whole delegations from the Western States, with the exception of two men, having opposed the Congressional nomination at Washington in February last. It is therefore evident, that neither upon the ground of principle nor feeling can there be any thing like union between the friends of Mr. Crawford and Mr. Clay. In this state, the lines of demarcation between the friends of these two gentlemen are not so strictly drawn, upon any of the questions

above named; but on one of them they agree in sentiment, and on others, their prejudices or their principles have not been so strong, as to prevent them from acting together in local politics. A determination to push their respective candidates with an unyielding perseverance, will, however, probably prevent them from coalescing on this question.

Let us next take two other parties, and balance probabilities. The National Advocate of this morning asserts with its usual degree of positiveness, that "the friends of Clay and Jackson will not in any case vote for Adams." This is by no means certain. On the contrary, so far as it regards the advocates of General Jackson, such an event is highly probable. It is well known, that between the Secretary of State and the General, the utmost cordiality has existed throughout the whole of this contest, and indeed from a period long anterior to the discussion of the Presidency. If we mistake not, the National Advocate has repeatedly said, that in urging the claims of General Jackson, his partisans all the while meant Adams; and yet the same paper now declares, that the friends of the former will never support the latter. Very little reliance can certainly be placed on statements so palpably contradictory and inconsistent. Indeed, we know of no circumstance, which would be likely to prevent a union between these two candidates throughout the country. At any rate, such an event is more probable than a coalition between any other two competitors.

It cannot be pretended, that between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, or their respective supporters, there is a great degree of cordiality. Personally, we believe, these two gentlemen are on courteous terms; but the letters which passed between them in relation to the Fisheries and the Treaty of Ghent, with some other circumstances, have produced a coolness which may not soon be forgotten, and which seems incompatible with political friendship. On some points of policy, their views are at variance;—but on one to so great a degree as those of Mr. Crawford. Opposition to Caucus nominations is almost the only ground upon which they have cordially united. If therefore a concert of action takes place between them, it will arise from expediency and a choice of evils. Mr. Adams can never be a favorite with the friends of Mr. Clay; but they may nevertheless prefer him to Mr. Crawford, both from principle and feeling. Indeed, we think it probable, the opinion of the Advocate to the contrary notwithstanding, that the votes of New-York will be divided between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, in a proportion of about one third to the latter. The only alternative to such a course appears to be the loss of the votes of the state, as above suggested, or an agreement to drop all three of the competitors, and take up a new candidate. From all we can learn, Mr. Crawford has not a plurality in the Legislature at this time, and for reasons already adduced, he is not likely to receive an accession of strength from any other party. Such we fully and firmly believe to be the situation of the Presidential controversy in New-York; and the public may confidently rely upon the statement, so far as our knowledge extends.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

GEN. JACKSON.

I was in company with two western traders, and we halted on the road for refreshment at the house of a half breed Indian, who kept a little inn. On the opposite side of the road there was a small log hut, as is usual at these Indian establishments, which they designate "white man's house." While our repast was preparing, my attention was drawn to a little girl who was playing in the road, between the two houses, and who, from her appearance, seemed to be a child of respectable parents. I made some inquiries of her, and found that her mother was confined in the hut with a fever; the lady was much agitated at my entering the door, but being satisfied that my intrusion was with a view to assist her, she stated that she had lost her husband on the Mississippi, was returning to her friends, and that a night or two before, her wagoner had run off with one of the horses, and stolen all her money, and that her son, a lad of 17 years, had gone in pursuit of him. She was very much distressed, and said her desire was to get on to Nashville, from whence she could reach her friends. After some difficulty I contracted with the Indian to give him an order on Gen. Jackson for — dollars, if he would furnish another horse for the wagon, and deliver the lady and her children to the General at Nashville. This interesting but unfortunate family, were safely conducted through a journey of 200 miles, and delivered to the General, who forwarded them to their friends.

In the winter of 1816, I met the General here, whom I have seen but once since. I tendered him the money he had paid. No, no! said the brave man, "You did a good act, and afforded me the happiness of partaking of it. I can't receive the money." Z.

The officers of the 15th regt. N. York State Artillery, on drill at Manlius, baled, the 19th ult. for President: Jackson got 18, Adams 35, Crawford none, and this state is to vote for Crawford!

INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

By the packet ship Canada arrived at New York from Liverpool, we have received our file of the London Morning Chronicle to the 30th of August inclusive. The most interesting items of intelligence are the recapture of Ipsara by the Greeks and the utter discomfiture of the poor Spanish constitutionalists at Tarifa in Spain. Of the latter event, there is an official account. If the attempt of the constitutionalists was not made in connexion with some plan of revolt in other parts of Spain, it was truly a most desperate enterprise. The London papers state that they had appointed a regency of three (Moreno Guerra, Romero Alpuente and another) to exercise the Royal authority during "the present unfortunate captivity of King Ferdinand." The Governor of Gibraltar is said to have issued the strictest orders for the departure of all Spanish refugees from the garrison, in consequence, it is alleged, of their abusing the asylum, by such expeditions as that to Tarifa. The asylum, so called, was a place of starvation for them. Their situation is represented to have been necessitous in the extreme.

The recapture of Ipsara, and the destruction of a part of the Turkish fleet, by the Greeks, are mentioned through so many channels, that they may be deemed at least highly probable. We have copied those accounts of the reduction of Ipsara by the Turks and of their subsequent reverses which appeared to us the best. The Greeks at Smyrna, it appears, had strong suspicions that the Austrian and French men of war in the Archipelago were giving information to the Turks of the weak points in the Greek Islands, into which the French cruisers were, in consequence, forbidden to enter. A letter had been received there from Syria, dated the 14th June, which mentioned that the Austrian frigate *Sienne*, had been at Ipsara the 7th, and had mentioned that the enemy meant to attack the island; and that a French frigate had been seen making observations, and taking soundings on the north west of the island.

The advices received at Paris from London announce the rapid decline of Louis the 18th. It is rumoured that a Regency was about to be established, with the king's brother, the Count D'Artois, at its head. On these points there is no certainty; but what appears more positive is that the decease of the king will not make any change in the policy of the French cabinet. The present prime minister, *de Villele*, is in favor with the heir of the crown, who will take the name of Charles X. We have our doubts that the succession will be a peaceful one. There is yet a leaven of liberalism throughout France, sufficient to produce a ferment at least, if not a material revolution in the spirit of the government.

The opening of the English ports for foreign oats has, it seems, excited alarm and anxiety among the landed interest in Great Britain. The circumstance is ascribed to fraud. Both parties concerned in the matter "had recourse to tricks and colorable sales; one, to shut out the foreign oats; the other to let them in."

THE GREEKS.

The London Courier of the 30th contains advices from Smyrna and Constantinople, by way of Italy, according to which no doubt remains of the destruction of the Turks at Ipsara.

It appears from the reports, that the blowing up of the fortresses mentioned in our letters above, destroyed the most of the Turks who were about the fort. A letter published in the Journal of Missolonghi, received at Corfu on the 21st July by express, gives the following account of the Greek success:—"The Greek fleet which left Hydra, the 6th July, hastened to the coasts of Ipsara, where the Capt. Pacha still cruised. A battle which took place there between the two fleets, was most furious. The Greeks succeeded, by means of fire ships, in burning three Turkish frigates, which were commanded by the Capouduna Begbey (Vice Admiral), the Patrona Bey (Sub-Admiral,) and the Reala Bey (Rear Admiral,) blew up. The Captain Pacha saved himself, but his vessel was very much damaged; many other Turkish vessels of different dimensions were burnt or taken, the remainder of the Ottoman fleet fled, and took shelter, in a very bad condition, at Mitylene. After this decisive victory, the Greeks effected a landing on the Island of Ipsara. More than 2000 Ipsariots held out in two forts of this island. They favored effectively the descent of their compatriots. From five to six thousand Turks who were in the island, terrified at the defeat of their fleet, took to flight, and being pursued to the utmost, were all cut to pieces."

An article dated Napoli de Romania, July 12, announces that "The Island of Casso sees the standard of the cross again afloat. The Greeks who had retired into the steepest rocks of their country, having received a reinforcement of 1,500 men, fell upon the barbarians, 2,000 in number, whilst a division entered the port. The battle was neither long nor obstinate. The Mussulmans who were all Egyptian troops, being surprised, were overwhelmed, shot, and not one escaped the just vengeance of the Greeks. Cannon, baggage, warlike stores, provi-

sions, all fell into the hands of the defenders of the Cross. This news being official, has been announced by the President of the Executive Council, sitting at Nauplia.

The Paris Etoile of the 28th August says—"The news of the retaking of Ipsara and Casso is confirmed from all quarters. The Augsburg Gazette of the 22d, contains four circumstantial letters on the subject; one from Odessa, of August 8, has news from Constantinople of the 28th of July, fully confirming the return of the Ipsariots, with the Hydriots and Spezzians; they took eighty armed vessels, and put 8,000 Turks to the sword. The destruction of the Egyptians at Casso is equally certain. English vessels have brought to Malta the news of the triumph of the Christians."

Paris Constitution.—This paper, alluding to the success of the Turks, breaks out in the following indignant language:

"The news from Greece causes all classes to shudder who bear the hearts of men; it causes tears to flow from the eyes of all true friends of religion, of all those who regard Liberty as not a mere name, a vain hope! Defenders of Ottoman legitimacy, be satisfied, the Capt. Pacha Khoresh has just destroyed Ipsara! Partisans of despotism, triumph! The whole population of Casso is annihilated! Enemies of the independence and liberty of nations; enemies of all noble and generous sentiments, rejoice! ten thousand Greeks have been massacred!"

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

ZANESVILLE, (OHIO) SEPT. 11.

The Ohio Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, commenced its session in this town on the 2nd inst. and concluded on the 10th. Bishops McKendree, Roberts and Soule, and about one hundred preachers attended the Conference. The Presbyterian and Baptist Churches kindly offered the use of their meeting houses for the use of the conference, and these houses, as well as the Methodist meeting houses, were all frequently occupied for divine worship, during the session. Large congregations generally attended, and especially on the sabbath all the houses were so crowded, as to make it difficult to get admission into any of them. The public attention was much excited, by the Wyandott Indians, from Sandusky, five of whom attended the Conference, and two of whom, through their interpreter, delivered public discourses. Menunkit spoke in the Methodist meeting house on Saturday, and Between-the-logs, in the Presbyterian meeting house on Sunday. We should be glad, if it were in our power, to give the substance of their discourses. We think, however, that every person present must have been convinced that a very great and salutary change has taken place in those natives of the forest, and that the task of civilizing and bringing them to the knowledge of Christianity, is by no means impracticable.—Both the Indian preachers expressed the warmest gratitude for the great things that have been done for them and their nation. They mentioned in the most feeling manner, the former state of hostility that had existed between them and the whites, and the present peace, confidence, and affection. This they attributed to the preaching of the gospel, and the introduction of the Bible. Between-the-logs observed "that some of their people were still opposed to that word, and wished to stop its progress, but it would be as easy for a man to stop a thunderbolt with his hand, as to stop that word." They spoke of their own religious experience; and declared that they were happy in the enjoyment of religion. They appeared much pleased with the success of the school among them; and express a hope that their children would become ministers of the gospel, and missionaries to the tribes of Indians who were still sitting in darkness.

A flag struck!—We perceive by the Albury Argus, that Judge Fisk is nominated by the Bucktails of Clinton county, a candidate for the Assembly, in place of Major Flagg, chairman of the *innominate*, who has been put down in his own county and by his own party, notwithstanding his earnest protestations that "he was not opposed to the Electoral Bill!" This is evidence of the sentiments of the people, and shows that their rights are not to be violated, or their will disregarded with impunity.—*N. Y. American.*

Rattle Snake.—This deadly reptile of late has been carried about as a show in boxes, and the keepers imagining them to be tamed, and not having extracted their fangs, are exposed to continual danger. A melancholy instance is recorded in the Genesee Register. A man made his appearance in the village, "with a number of rattle snakes, which he carried in a box." While there, he handled his snakes as very harmless things, even allowing them to crawl on his face! He was frequently cautioned against exposing his life in this manner, but disregarding the advice of more prudent persons, he took out his snakes at Mr. Bristol's, at the Conesus, and while one was crawling on his mouth, or rather between his lips, he received a bite on the temple, of which he died next morning, a spectacle of indescribable horror. He was decently interred by the inhabitants of that place.

Symptoms of Winter.—On the night of the 23d ultimo there was a slight fall of snow between Boston and Albany, near the latter city. The Portland (Maine) Gazette also states, that "the White Mountains are now beginning to be clad in their wintry vestments, the snow having already covered them to a considerable extent below their principal summits."

CHARLOTTE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1824.

Cotton.—The Cheraw Gazette, of the 12th instant, states that nearly 100 bales of cotton were brought to that market during the preceding week, which sold at 10 and 12½ cents.

In Fayetteville, the *Observer* states, good cotton sells readily at 12½ cents.

As we have yet received no papers from Charleston, we are unable to give the price in that market; but we expect soon to be enabled to give our readers regular information of the prices in the different markets.

Mammoth Vegetable.—A correspondent informs us, that there is now growing, in the Garden of Mr. Andrew Sprott, near Harrisburg, S. C. a *squash*, measuring *five feet* in circumference. There are several others on the vine that will measure from three to four feet.

Gen. La Fayette left Philadelphia on the 6th, and entered Baltimore on the 7th instant. He was conducted into the *Tent of Washington*, at Fort M'Henry, where he found the Society of Cincinnati, the patriarchs of the revolution, and was received and welcomed by all of them. His reception at Baltimore was splendid, and highly honorable to the taste and spirit of that patriotic city. He was to visit Washington city on the 12th, and would be at Yorktown on the 19th, the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis. It is not stated when he may be expected in this state; but we presume his visit will not be long delayed.

SOUTH-CAROLINA ELECTIONS.
Fork District—R. Clendening, *Senate*—T. Williams, W. Smith and W. McGill, *Representatives*. Mr. Gist is re-elected to Congress, by a large majority.

Kershaw District—James S. Deas, *Senate*—Thomas Long, Joseph Patterson, Col. G. H. Nixon, *Representatives*.

Lancaster District—Abraham Perry, *Senate*—G. D. Blair, Col. N. Barber, *Representatives*. Mr. Carter is re-elected to Congress, in Camden District, by a majority of 700 votes.

Public Sentiment.—At a muster of Capt. Doherty's company, in this county, on the 9th instant, a vote was taken on the Presidential Question, which resulted as follows:—

For John Q. Adams,	38
Andrew Jackson,	36
The other candidates,	00

BENTON'S PAMPHLET.
When we penned the few remarks in our last, concerning this infamous production, we intended they should be final; for we did not then believe, that any respectable paper in this state, or any other state, would soil its pages by copying the vile slanders of this man. But we were too incredulous—we judged too charitably even of those, whose reiterated professions of more than ordinary purity and decency had often almost compelled us to doubt the evidence of our senses—a considerable part of this pamphlet has already been published in the *Raleigh Register*, and that "bundle of inconsistencies," Major Noah, of the *National Advocate*, has promised his readers a dish from this comixture of foul ingredients; and the *Washington City Gazette*, we presume, will follow the lead in this case, instead of taking it, as heretofore. We now deem it an act of justice to Gen. Jackson, to take some farther notice of this pamphlet,—it is an act of justice to his friends, many of whom we number among our subscribers; and we shall therefore publish, in our next paper, an article from the *Raleigh Star*, giving some account of the character and qualifications of this Jesse Benton, who is held forth in the *State Paper* as a credible witness against the man who has "filled the measure of his country's glory."

Our sentiments on the Presidential Question are well known—we have not hesitated to express our decided preference for Mr. Adams; but if we have never, like certain editors, proclaimed from the house-top, that we do not "hold it as a principle, to found one man's merits on the demer

ate the many scandalous libels, which the bitterness of opposition has fabricated against his opponents. When we see, therefore, such desperate attempts made to blast the reputation of one, whose praise, but a few short years ago, was in almost every man's mouth,—of one, who has done so much for his country,—and all for the purpose of elevating another who has done so little; we deem it a sacred duty to stand forth in his defence, and to endeavor to counteract the effect which these slanders are expected to produce, by being propagated in a respectable paper, which once possessed the confidence of the people, and exercised an almost unlimited control over public opinion.

We did intend to say but little on the Presidential Election, because we considered it unnecessary to say much; we believed that the people, generally, had decided on the candidate whom they would support, and that they were tired of political discussion, as we knew they were disgusted at its violence: but we perceive a desperate game is playing; that, throwing character and consistency to the winds, an attempt is to be made to secure the vote of this state to the caucus candidate, *per fas aut nefas*,—or, in a vulgar translation, as the editor of the Register would say, by fair means or foul. We trust our readers will excuse us, therefore, if we should find it necessary to devote a larger portion of our two succeeding papers to the cause of the *People*,—to unmask the schemes which may be forming or formed against it, and to expose the sinister designs concealed under the garb of a pretended regard for morality, consistency, and “exclusive republicanism.”

We have no intention of passing the bounds of temperance or propriety; tho' we needed an example to do so, we have a notable one in the *State Paper*.—Standing as a sentinel on the walls of our political Zion, we shall only perform the duty of a faithful watchman, by warning the people of approaching danger, and putting them on their guard against the covert designs of their enemies.

COMMUNICATED.

Extract from the minutes of the Eleventh Session of the Synod of North-Carolina, at Fourth Creek, October 9th, 1824.

“That so much of the Presbytery of Concord, as lies south of the aforesaid line, (northern boundaries of the counties of Cabarrus and Mecklenburg)—a line running down the Catawba river to Tool's ford, and thence to Eulenwider's forge (on the south fork of the Catawba river,) in North-Carolina, and north-east of the south fork of the Catawba to its junction with the main river,—thence down the Catawba to the southern boundary of the original Concord presbytery, with the exception of the congregation of Unity on the east, which is connected with Ebenezer on the west of said river, including the Rev. Samuel C. Caldwell, Humphrey Hunter, John Robinson, John M. Wilson, John Williamson, Walter S. Pharr, and Nicholas R. Morgan, be, and they are hereby constituted a Presbytery, to be known by the name of the Presbytery of Mecklenburg:—that they hold their first session at Providence, on the 1st Tuesday in April next:—that the Presbytery be opened with a sermon, by the Rev. Saml. C. Caldwell; or, in case of his absence, by the senior minister present, who shall preside till a moderator be chosen; and afterwards to meet on their own adjournment. That the licentiates and candidates under the direction of the Presbytery of Concord, be connected with that Presbytery, within the bounds of which they reside; that the respective Presbyteries be furnished with such documents as may be necessary for them to possess;—that the minutes and papers of the original Presbytery be deposited with the Presbytery retaining the name of the original Presbytery; and that the presbyterial funds, if any, be equally divided between the newly organized presbyteries.

JOHN B. DAVIS, *Ch.*

Large Wm.—This week, a wen, weighing seven pounds, was taken from the right breast of L. F. Delesdernier, Esq. of Lubec, now in the 73d year of his age. The operation was performed by Doctor Ayer, of this place, in about 5 minutes. The tumour had been of more than five years standing, and from its great size and recently ulcerated state, was fast wearing upon the health of the patient. The wound is now rapidly healing, and will probably be perfectly well in a few days—indeed, he has not been confined to the house a single day, and is now able to take his usual walks.—*Eastport Pa.*

Age of Enterprise.—Some yes since one of our native poets, “in a fine phrenzy roving,” sang of times when our fleets “would bridge the Main.” The project, in reality, of establishing a line of Steam Boats from West Europe to North America, next to throwing a bridge over the Atlantic, is now seriously talked of, and partly acted upon, in England.

The old project of cutting a Canal across the Isthmus of Darien, to unite the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, is reviving. After the late experiment of the kind made in New-York, the project in magnitude is but a mole-hill to the Andes.

Presidential.—Eight weeks hence, the election of Electors takes place in Maryland, and throughout the Union within a few days of the same period. The public papers are crowded with calculations upon the result. The advocates of each of the candidates would seem to have lost nothing of their confidence. It is worse than folly, for those that know better, to be imposing such sanguine and unreasonable estimates, as many of them are, upon the people, who have a right to expect candour and honesty in politics as well as in morals, from those who conduct public papers.

From every present appearance, unless the vote of the State of N. York should be given entire to Mr. Adams, there is but very little probability of an election being effected by the Electors. The prospect of Mr. Adams' ultimate success remains decidedly superior to that of any other candidate, either viewed in or out of Congress.—*Maryland Republican.*

SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
We understand there are now in this city three members of Congress, one from Virginia, one from Maryland, and the other from Pennsylvania, having with them the resignation of Albert Gallatin, as a candidate for Vice President of the United States, and who are authorised by the friends of the caucus candidate, to

FROM THE NEW-YORK STATESMAN OF OCT. 9.

Thus one of the numerous lies of Faux has been publicly acknowledged by the hired scribbler of the Quarterly, who had, to gratify his hatred to this country, endeavored to impress on them the stamp

of credibility, by copying them into his Review, and giving them a more extensive circulation under the sanction of his name. It would not be surprising, if some friend to Gen. Jackson, justly irritated at the ungrateful treatment which this veteran has received, should follow the example of Mr. Rogers, and demand of certain editors a satisfactory apology, for circulating the calumnies of Jesse Benton, with the expectation of gaining for them credit with the people, in consequence of their being countenanced by respectable names.

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JOHN B. DAVIS, *Ch.*

“..... He beat the surges under him,
“..... And rode upon their backs.”

Jonathan Russell, Alexander Smyth and Timothy Pickering; the very tenth waves of faction—can testify that

“..... He tread the water,
“..... Whose emoji he flung aside, and breasted
“..... The surge most swollen that met him;

and his friends—the friends of the country—will yet have reason to say of him—

“..... : his bold head
“..... Bove the contentious waves he kept, and
“..... oar'd
“..... Himself with his good arms in lusty stroke
“..... To the shore ;

where they will hail him as “a lion from the swelling of Jordan.”

As for the fins—better venture out on “fins of lead” than fins of gold, after all; for they are not so heavy and will not so soon weigh a man to the bottom: “corruption wins not more than honesty.” Do you see the point now, Mr. Editor of the New York Evening Post? Do you take?

Troy Sentinel.

Sagacity of Monkeys.—A Valenciennes journal gives the following article.—Six

merchants crossing the coast of Guinea, with 75 large Monkeys, were attacked by upwards of 100 negroes.

Being at a loss how to defend themselves against such

fearful odds, one of the merchants pro-

posed arming the prisoners; accordingly

poniards were distributed amongst them

and, by imitating their masters, these

grotesque auxiliaries succeeded in putting

their aggressors to flight.

DIED.

At the house of Benjamin Hartgrove, in this county, on the 29th day of August, Mr. Timothy Parsons, a Pedler. He was from the state of Connecticut, and died after a short sickness.—

His wagon, goods, &c. are at the house of Mr.

Hartgrove, where Mr. Parsons' friends can obtain them on proper application. Printers in

Connecticut, by copying the above, might render

a service to the relations of the deceased.

VENDEU.

WILL be sold, on the 18th of November next, at the late residence of Wm. Manson, (situate 12 miles nearly S. W. of Charlotte,) a quantity of Corn and Cotton; likewise, Horses, Cows, a fine lot of Hogs; Sheep; a Cotton Gin, Wagon, Smith's Tools, Farming Utensils, and a number of other articles. Sale will commence at 10 o'clock. Attendance and twelve months' credit, will be given, by

AUGUSTUS ALEXANDER, *Exrs.*

STEPHEN MANSON, *Exrs.*

Oct. 18, 1824.—215.

100 or 200 pounds Fresh Butter,

if delivered by the 10th day of November,

for 25 cents per pound, cash.

A good price will be given for a few bushels of

Onions.

DAVID BANKS.

Charlotte, Oct. 20, 1824.—1w

Deeds for Sale, at this Office.

J. HEILBRON'S Medical Steam & Vapor Baths,

No. 74 Church-st. CHARLESTON.

IT is generally acknowledged by writers on the subject, and experience corroborates the fact, that the *Tar Fumigation* lowers the pulse, renders coughs less troublesome, and produces very salutary effects in the Pulmonary system; and it is remarkable that persons engaged in rope manufactory seldom labor under consumptions, and that a residence on cedar or pine barrens during the summer, has been efficacious in pulmonary cases.

Ample testimonials can be given, that the new mode of treating diseases by the *fumes of sulphur* and other substances, particularly the *inhalation* of the fumes of tar in consumptive disorders, immediately by the fauces and lungs, has been eminently successful. Professor CHARLES, of Philadelphia, one of the highest authorities in this country, most cogently in his lectures impresses on the minds of his students, the efficacy and success of this mode of treatment in various diseases, stating also that Dr. CHAUROX, physician to the Court of St. Petersburg, treated several consumptive cases in this manner, with the most triumphant success.

Doctor JAMES SAUNDERS, one of the Presidents of the Royal Medical and Physical Societies at Edinburgh, highly recommends, in his very elaborate treatise on pulmonary consumption, (p. 161) the utility and efficacy of *inhaling* certain substances, to promote the recovery of ulcerated lungs. And in Russia, several patients, labouring under pulmonary consumption, whose lives were despaired of by the most eminent physicians of that country, have been cured by *inhaling* atmospheric air with the *respirer of Tar*, under the direction of Doctors BLITH and VAN ROOS. Indeed, so successful has this treatment been, that hundreds of private as well as public institutions, have been erected throughout Europe under the direction of the most eminent physicians. The most unquestionable sanction also, is given to this new mode of treatment, by the Medical reports from the highest authorities of London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Paris, St. Petersburg, and Germany. The undersigned, therefore, hopes that such testimony from men of superior learning and experience, (which testimony is now in his possession, and is open to the inspection of every inquirer,) will at once eradicate any unfavorable impressions that may have remained in the public mind. Providence has blessed his endeavors so far, that many persons afflicted with *Country, Bilious, Nervous, Intermittent Fever, Rheumatism, Palsy, Gout, Diarrhoea, Scrofula, the various kinds of Eructations, Nymphitis, Mercurial Diseases, Consumption, Coughs, Asthma, and Sore Throats*, have been cured by his different *STEAM and INHALING BATHS*. Persons unable to walk, and brought in vehicles to the Bath, have been able after a few applications to walk home. In these instances, actions speak louder than words.—Some of our most worthy and respectable citizens can testify to the truth of the above statement.

References of a nature not to be doubted, can be given; and the utmost satisfaction will be readily afforded to any person who will take the trouble to call on J. HEILBRON. The subscriber also attends the Baths to sick negroes, where he has a particular apartment.

Copy of a Certificate in my possession.

We, the subscribers, having made use of the Steam Baths conducted by J. Heilbron, No. 74 Church-st. Charleston, S. C. and having received the utmost benefit from the same, do hereby recommend them to the public. Signed by

1. Thomas Cochran, Commission Merchant and Broker, Broad-st.

2. George McColley, Merchant, Church-st.

3. George Chisolm, jun'r. Factor, Chisolm's Wharf.

4. George Platt, firm of Montgomery & Platt, Commission Merchant.

5. Henry Parker, Church-st.

6. A. P. Reeves, Architect, Meeting-st.

7. Samuel McNeil, of the firm of Bradford & McNeil, S. Bay.

8. J. H. Claiborne, son-in-law of Kershaw & Luis, Planter.

9. Thos. C. Gibson, at John Frazer & Co.

10. Thomas Fanning, Capt. of the Line Ship President.

11. W. Palmer, brother to Rev. Dr. Palmer.

12. James J. Hancock.

13. David Truesell, Queen-st.

14. David Clayton, Lincolnton, N. C.

15. Robert Knight, Merchant.

16. Henry Seabrook, Planter, Edisto Island.

17. T. Crooker, Captain of ship Jasper, for Liverpool.

18. The Rev. Dr. William Hogan, Philadelphia.

REFERENCE.

To the Rev. Dr. Hogan, Philadelphia.

JOHN FRAZER & CO. Charleston.

GEORGE PLATT, do.

THOMAS COCHRAN, do.

SAM. MCNEIL, do.

JOHN M. BURNS, do.

W. P. BASON, do.

DAVID CLAYTON, Lincolnton, N. C.

DAVID REINHARDT, P. M. Lincolnton, N. C.

47

STERLING & COULTER.

N. B. The above co-partnership of *Sterling & Coulter* dissolves on that day.

We also make known to those who have in possession borrowed tools, the property of said

Sterling & Coulter, if they are not returned by

the 30th October, they will be considered as

sold, and if not paid for, sued for as above.

S. & C.

NOTICE.

ALL who are indebted to the subscribers, for

A work, either by note or book account,

are requested to make payment previous to the 10th

November next, or they will find their notes and

accounts in the hands of an attorney for col-

lection, as no longer indulgence can be given.

Good Cotton, at the current price, will be re-

ceived in payment.

D. CAMPBELL,

J. H. BLAKE.

NOTICE.

W. B. The above co-partnership of *Ster*

AMERICA DEFENDED; Or, English Calumny Rebuted.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

(concluded.)

But 'some' it seems, in the words of an American writer, quoted by this reviewer, 'plead the sufficiency of natural religion, and reject revelation as unnecessary and fabulous, and many, we have reason to believe, have yet their religion to choose.' Say you so? And what did Shafesbury and Lord Herbert plead, and Bolingbroke, and Toland, and Collins, and Tindal, and Woolston, and Mandeville, and Chubb, and Hume, and Gibbon; and what do Godwin, and Sir William Drummond, and Lord Byron, and, if they are not sorely belied, many of the Edinburgh Reviewers, and Edinburgh Philosophers, plead at the present day? The writings of a few perverted geniuses in France, in the fever of the revolution, have given to the leading men of that country, with those who are willing to take up with every hasty impression, the reputation of having been the apostles of infidelity to the world. It is an entirely false impression, for modern infidelity was taught in England. There have been more distinguished writers in that country against Christianity, than in all others together. We do not speak it rashly, nor without having ourselves verified the remark, that there is no evil of importance, in the French infidel writers of the last century, which cannot be found in earlier English writers. Moreover, it is equally true, that the infidel writings in England, for the very reason that they are less scandalous, are far more dangerous, many of them being, from their nature, such as cannot be excluded from any respectable library, and others composed with a gravity, which secures them access to readers, who would turn away with disgust from the licentiousness of Voltaire. Think but a moment of such books as Bolingbroke's *Letters on History*, Hume's *Essays*, and Gibbon's *Rome*, or of the latter of them alone, a work, which must stand in every English library as long as the language shall last, which must be read by every man of liberal education, and yet which grew out of the idea of accounting for the origin and progress of Christianity by mere human means, and contains the most dangerous attack upon it, that was ever made.

It is the English infidel writers, moreover, who laid the foundation not only for the school of their successors in France, but for the modern German divinity, which in any common acceptation of terms is another form of infidelity. The first lines of that scheme, which was imperfectly shadowed out by Semler, and has been filled up by Eichhorn and his followers, and which, with much variety in details, insists on denying anything supernatural to belong to Christianity, may be very clearly traced in the works of Toland and Collins. Will it be said, that if England has brought forth powerful writers 'to plead the sufficiency of natural religion,' it has brought forth powerful refuters of them? It is not so. Every theologian knows, that a very large majority of the professed replies in England to the infidele are miserable; the productions of feeble men, striving to gain preferment by defending a popular cause. Why does not the church of England, 'the national church,' with all her princely endowments, her prelacies, her stalls, her colleges, (some of which alone possess a revenue twice as great as that of the state of Massachusetts,) produce some champions of the religion equal to those who have assailed it? Cannot the honors, powers, dignities, and millions of patronage, lavished on this church, raise up Christian scholars to write the history of Rome or the history of England? Can they produce nothing but Warburton's monstrous paradox, which no man ever believed, and Watson's superficial though judicious pamphlet against Paine, and Paley's compilation from the Unitarian, the Socinian Lardner? In judicious sermons, containing powerful illustrations of single points of the Christian evidences, the modern English church has something to boast, and in the old controversy with the Papists, her earlier divines evinced a world of learning; but she has not a work in any degree entitled to the name of a classical treatise of Christian evidences. Butler's *Analogy*, indeed, is a work, which, for the grand conception on which it is built, and the power of argument with which it is armed, is alone a monument of modern theology. It is not, however, a work on Christian evidences of which we are now speaking.

Again, 'in the old states of America no kindly associations are connected with the gloomy and heartless performance of religious worship.' What think ye of this, members of the American

Episcopal Church, whose numbers are not much inferior to those of the same church in England; whose bishops derive their consecration in unbroken succession from the national church as there established? 'The village church with its spire steeple, its bells, its clock, the well fenced churchyard with its ancient yew tree, and its numerous monumental records of the dead, are here *utterly unknown*.' Read this, traveller in New England, among whose thousand villages there is scarcely one without its steeple and spire; (which, by the way, is not frequent in the English country churches, which generally have low towers;) there is not one, in which there is not a graveyard decently enclosed. But we have no 'yew trees' in our graveyards, no 'pensive cypresses.' Now that God of nature, who appointed that the dust of man should return to the dust, from which he was taken, has been pleased to withhold the yew tree from our soil, and if this reviewer really thinks, what he says, that the want of it is a piece of irreligion, he must cast the blame elsewhere. As to the 'pensive cypress,' for which, according to Faux and his Reviewer, it is in vain to look in the graveyards of this country, we have strong doubts whether it be not equally in vain to seek it in England. We have, it is true, two trees called cypresses; and this Reviewer, who will find nothing in the right place, vilifies us for our cypress swamps. But if by 'pensive cypress' the gentlemen mean, as we presume they do, the 'cypressus tristis' of the ancients, which was placed before the houses and planted by the sepulchres of the dead, and is still in many parts of the world, then we plead again that the tree will not grow in the open air, in the greater part of North America, and we much mistake if it will in England. An American apologist admitted, that the corpse was no sooner laid in the earth than it appeared to be forgotten; the tear of sorrow and the hand of affection neither bedews, nor decorates the sward under which the friend, the parent, or the relative repose; it is vain to look into the burial grounds of this country for the pensive cypress or the melancholy willow, the virgin weeping over the urn of her departed lover, or the mother hanging over the grave of her departed child. What sorry pedantry is this; let us fancy to ourselves, as carried into execution, what this wise man desiderates, and would leave us to infer is practised in his own country;—the young women of a sizeable town, who have had the misfortune to lose a lover, out betimes in the churchyard, and a half, or a third of the matrons upon the same errand, weeping over urns and hanging over graves. We can tell this Reviewer that he libels not us, but his own country, in his intimation, that in this way the English think proper to grieve. Of real life or of the human heart, he could have known nothing, or instead of transcribing this trash, he would have seen in it nothing but poor ribaldry. These images are the growth of a pedant's garret, who thinks that the descriptions of the poets are a mirror of life. No man, that ever had or lost a child or a wife, would talk of pensive cypresses, and melancholy willows, and hanging over urns. It is cold monkish nonsense.

And then, it seems, 'the numerous monumental records of the dead are wholly unknown.' For this assertion, vengeance, if our prophetic spirit deceive us not, will sooner or later overtake the critic who fabricated this slander. Offended Nemesis will cause him to fall in with 'the first pentade.' Fall in, did we say? aye, subscribe for it—read it,—and if after this he declares that epitaphs are unknown in America, we know not what will cure him.

The tomb of Washington is 'a dog kennel,' a 'potato grave,' a 'pig sty.' The tomb of Washington is, in our judgment, worthy of him who is laid in it; a simple excavation in God's earth, with bricks enough to form the cavity, and nothing but a green sod and a few native cedar trees above it. It stands a little in front of the plain wooden house where the hero lived, on the bold bank of one of the noblest rivers in the world. What would a rubbish of marble or granite add to a spot like this. Congress once passed a resolution to remove the revered remains to the capital, and deposit them in a national monument. Happy that no such design was carried into execution. The British soldiers would have wasted it with fire, as they did the library of Congress; and the bones of the 'Rebel,' as certain of their poets have called him, would have been trampled under foot by the gallant Cockburn's marines. Or if they had escaped that fate, if they had been allowed to rest undisturbed, if a monumental church were erected over them, and a long line of kindred worthies laid by their side, unless the sacred spot were treated with a

reverence unobserved toward Westminster Abbey, it would impart no pleasure to patriotic mind. If Westminster Abbey be now what it was five years ago, there are few spots in London filthier than the outside of poet's corner; a noisy, exposed thoroughfare. Within, we trust we are not wanting in tenderness to the spot where are deposited the ashes of some of the great men of the race from which we are sprung, the poets and orators who have immortalized the language we speak,—but we can truly say, that the rabble of lords and ladies of family thrust in among them, the vile taste of most of the monumental architecture, sculpture and poetry, add but too much to the disgust, which the dreary entrance has excited.

We must omit the notice we were prepared to take of some of Mr. Faux's tales and his Reviewer's comments. One only we cannot wholly pass over. These worthy colleagues labor hard to establish the lawlessness of America, and one retails and the other swallows various bugbear stories about 'rowdy juries,' 'regulators,' 'Lynch's Law,' and 'violent resistance of civil officers.' Unlucky wights. Know ye the land of the smuggler; the wrecker; the poacher; of the white boy, and the peep of day boy; of the Luddite, and of the frame breaker. We think we can give our readers a sketch from the state of society in England, which will compare tolerably well with that of the westernmost county in the valley of the Mississippi. We quote it from the *Annual Register* of 1818, which we have opened merely as the volume nearest at hand.

'On Friday night, the 6th Nov. 1818, a most desperate gang of poachers, about twenty in number, known by the name of the Bedfordshire poachers, or Robin Hood's gang, headed by a farmer named Field, of New Inn, near Silsoe, who called himself Robin Hood, attacked the woods and estate of Joseph Latour, Esq. of Hixton near Hitchin. The Gamekeeper, Dally, and his assistant Godfrey, on finding Field and his companions advancing near them, concealed themselves in a hedge. The gang, however, crossing the hedge near the spot, discovered them; when without any attack or provocation whatever, on the part of the keepers, they formed a line around them, when four or five of the party most cruelly beat them, leaving them for dead. Field held his dog by the ear, while it licked the blood from the head of Godfrey. Much credit is due to Mr. Latour, for his spirited exertion in sending immediately to Bow street for assistance, when an active officer of the name of Holyland was sent down, who soon ascertained that the gang consisted of at least forty men with Field at their head, and—'

And what, think you, gentle reader? Perhaps that the county was up in arms to detect them? No. Perhaps that like our *rowdies*, regulators, &c. they are confined to remote, thinly settled districts? No. Perhaps that it was a combination of vagabonds and paupers against the rich? Oh, no. The *Annual Register* completes the sentence, which we have broken off, by saying, that this gang of forty fellows, 'was found to be encouraged by a number of *GENTLEMEN* and *farmers*.' But let us see a little more of these gentry; for England, ye must wot, being an exceedingly well governed, well administered kingdom, and having the advantage of a national religion, of yew trees, of pensive cypresses, and monumental records, must afford valuable lessons to this land of godless rowdies. Where then did the officers of justice, sent to apprehend Robin Hood's gang of forty, encouraged by Gentlemen and farmers, find him? In the heart of one of the most populous counties in England, of course; that was the field for their exploits; but instead of lurking in the forests under the cover of night, they did the thing genteely. 'Holyland proceeded to apprehend Field, as the ringleader, in doing which he was exposed to great danger, as he found him at a *public house*, surrounded by twenty of his colleagues, who had pledged themselves to die to a man rather than suffer Field to be taken.' He was finally taken sword in hand. The *Annual Register* concludes, 'this gang had been for some time a terror to the whole neighborhood, and Field has frequently given notice to the gentleman, whose park he was going to attack. Some idea may be formed of the depredations committed by Field's gang, when it is pret'ly correctly ascertained, that Field has paid from £60 to £70 a week to his men, and employed a cart to convey away the plunder.' Perhaps when the Quarterly Reviewer writes another article on America, he will not say the 'rowdies are a description of gentlemen quite new to us.'

But we are weary of these travellers and their critics. This calling of hard names and saying harsh things is not a work we are used to, nor one in which we take pleasure. Every body sees how easy it would be to draw the most frightful picture of English society, and more than retaliate all that even their imaginations can devise against us. We engage, out of authentic *English* works, to find a parallel for every tale of barbarity, vice and misery, which can be collected from the most faithless and gos-

siping traveller in this country. As American citizens, we have had provocation enough, and temptation enough to do this. The unprincipled character of most of the English travellers in this country would fully authorise it. The tone of their leading journals calls for it; and it would very naturally, under these circumstances, contribute to the popularity of ours, to maintain the cause of our country. But we have chosen to do that, as far as we can, in other ways; and have left this work to those who like it better. We do not remember having, before now, directly noticed any of these travelling libellers, nor have we formally retorted upon the *Quarterly Review*, in that strain, which it has thought proper to adopt toward this country. Henceforward we are ready to pursue a somewhat different course, and we invite our worthy colleague beyond the ocean, to reconsider the expediency of forcing us into it. Though we will not use his weapons, and first command and then quote the wretches like Faux, who from every quarter of Europe infest England, and return to vent their spleen in German and French, yet from English works of standard authority, we will read him such a lesson, as shall teach him either to be silent as to this country, or to change his tone.

For his country, the country of our fathers, we entertain the tenderest sentiments of respect and veneration. The memory of the great and good men, the countrymen of our ancestors, is dear to us in the next degree to that of those, whom we honor and love at home. In the English constitution we see some things, in the state of society and condition of the arts in England, we see much to admire and to emulate. We also see monstrous defects, enormous contrasts, institutions most pernicious, customs and practices corrupt beyond the example of imperial Rome, and an excess of private profligacy, in proportion to the excess of wealth and the vehemence of temptation. There exists in England a maturity of vice as unquestioned as the maturity in wealth and art; and there are enormities of no unfrequent occurrence in that country, as far beyond the measure of vice in America, as the Duke of Bedford's income is beyond that of our richest landed proprietors. From this indubitable state of things, it is plain, that it merits a little hesitation, on the part of our colleague of the *Quarterly*, whether he will pursue this contest; and provoke the exposition of the abuses in his country by presses, beyond the reach of the 'Bridge street Association.' It merits consideration whether he will do all, that can be done by a literary journal of commanding influence, to turn into bitterness the last drop of good will toward England, that exists in this country.

He sees in Faux's book itself, that England has too many and too partial friends here. What our political feuds could not do, is rapidly doing, by publications like the *Quarterly Review*; and it is matter of notoriety, that the feelings entertained in this country toward England are less friendly now, than in the hottest of the late war. This alienation has been mainly effected by this very journal. For the purpose originally of discouraging emigration,—a policy very unsound in itself, for why keep shut up in your empire a crowded, starving, rioting, maddening population—some writers in this journal undertook to vilify America. Next, out of a hatred to the radical emigrants, who flocked hither, and some of them made favorable report of the land, they set themselves still more sternly to defame it. The habit thus formed has gained strength by indulgence till it now amounts, as is seen in this review of Faux, to perfect insanity. Its supposed writer is an aged man bowed with years and with infirmities, and very shortly must appear at a higher tribunal than that even of an indignant nation, to give an account of the use he has made of the talents put into his hands. We despise cant on all occasions; but we protest that we think more solemnly than he appears to do of literary responsibility. Wantonly to defame an individual, or to stimulate neighbors to a quarrel, would be thought a crime of no ordinary baseness; what is it for one, who controls press at the very centre of intellectual circulation—who utters his voice, and is heard as rapidly as wheels can roll or winds blow, on the Ganges, the Neva, the La Plate, and the Missouri, to defame, not individuals, but countries; and to exasperate into wrath and bitterness not an individual, but a mighty empire, an empire peopled from his own native land, and in the language of a writer in this very number of the *Quarterly Review*, 'which, of all that history records, has employed the shortest time to rise to the greatest power and freedom.'

To conclude, if our readers should feel surprised that an individual so low,

as we have shown this traveller to be, should have occupied our attention so long, we beg them to consider that this Journal, in the best style of common London typography, fine type, fair paper, and a handsome engraving at the head, is brought before the world to be read, quoted, and believed, like those of the swindler Ashe, the gardener Parkinson, and the stocking weaver Fenton, and a half dozen others, whose names and trades we forget. By virtue of the scandal propagated of this country, and without one single title to common attention and credit, this writer, like his kindred, has received the sanction of one of the most respectable journals, and will, perhaps, be quoted by lords and gentlemen, and be referred to as a competent eyewitness.

If, again, it should seem incredible, that a person so low as Mr. Faux, should have found admission, on any occasion, in this country, to the houses and tables of private individuals, we beg to suggest, that, as his doing so often depends on his own word, no credit whatever is to be given to it. We have personal knowledge, that he can speak as if familiarly acquainted with an individual, who never heard of his name, till it appeared in the title page of his book. But it must also be remembered, that in all foreign countries, the stranger's reception depends, at first, not a little on the quality of his coat. Mr. Faux, who, among the stock on his farm, appears to have caught a little instinct, understood this, and tells us on landing here, he dressed in the London fashion; thus imposing upon those, who could not know him, by a decent exterior. This is more or less the case in all countries, even those where the avenues of good society are most shut against strangers. Not only a universal hospitality, which prevails in civilized countries, but a willingness to believe others well bred, which prevails nowhere so much as among those, who are so themselves, brings the unknown well dressed stranger into better company abroad, than he could find at home. But it must be confessed, that the fault is in a good measure our own. A foolish admiration for what is foreign is far too common here; and the readiness to extend to strangers the greatest confidence of hospitality has, in other instances than this, exposed the good citizens of our country to shameful impositions. This is happily an evil, however, which corrects itself, and a few more travellers like Mr. Faux will establish the necessary degree of inhospitality; and teach Americans, if they must receive this rabble, to let it be at a side table.

MORAL.

GOODNESS OF THE CREATOR.

Malignant must be the mind of that person; with a distorted eye he must have contemplated creation, who can suspect, that it is not the production of infinite benignity and goodness. How many clear marks of benevolent intention appear everywhere around us? What a profusion of beauty and ornament is poured forth on the face of nature?—What a magnificent spectacle presented to the view of man? What supply contrived for his wants? What a variety of objects set before him, to gratify his senses, to employ his understanding, to entertain his imagination, to cheer and gladden his heart? Indeed, the very existence of the universe, is a standing memorial of the goodness of the Creator. For nothing except goodness could originally prompt creation. The Supreme Being, self-existent and self-sufficient, had no wants which he could seek to supply. No new accession to felicity or glory was to result to him, from creatures whom he made. It was goodness communicating and pouring itself forth, goodness delighting to impart happiness in all its forms, which in the beginning created the heaven and the earth. Hence those innumerable orders of living creatures with which the earth is peopled; from the lowest class of sensitive beings to the highest class of reason and intelligence. Wherever there is life, there is some degree of happiness; there are enjoyments suited to the different powers of feeling; and earth, and air, and water, are with magnificent liberality made to team with life. Let those striking displays of creating goodness call forth, on our part, responsive love, gratitude, and veneration. To this great Father of all existence and life, to Him who hath raised us up to behold the light of day and to enjoy all the comforts which this world presents, let our hearts send forth a perpetual hymn of praise. Evening and morning let us celebrate Him, who maketh the morning and the evening to rejoice over our heads; who openeth his hand and satisfieth the desires of every living thing. Let us rejoice that we are brought into a world, which is the production of infinite goodness, over which the supreme intelligence presides; and where nothing happens, that was not planned and arranged from the beginning, in his decree.—Blair.

Slander.—Either say nothing of the ab-
scut, or speak as a friend.